THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XI. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1862. NO. 43

The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PRICE.---Two Dollars a Year,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editors.

CLUBBING:

Six Copies for - - -	$10
Ten " - - - -	$15
Twenty " - - - -	$25

All payments invariably in advance.

Any person procuring FIVE new subscribers and remitting Ten Dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (fifteen lines or less,) first insertion, One Dollar; and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Deductions made in favor of standing advertisements, for a square, as follows:

For three months, - - -	$3 50
For six months, - - -	$5 00
For twelve months, - -	$8 00

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines in length, Five Dollars a year;—longer ones in proportion.

Poetry.

"Pass on Relentless World."

Swifter and swifter, day by day,
Down Time's unquiet current hurl'd,
Thou passest on thy relentless way,
Tumultuous and unstable world!
Thou passest on! Time hath not seen
Delay upon thy path:
And prayers and tears alike have been
In vain to stay thy course of wrath.

Thou passest on, and with thee go
The loves of youth—the cares of age;
And smiles and tears and joy and wo
Are on thy history's bloody page!
There, every day, like yesterday,
Writes hopes that end in mockery;
But who shall tear the veil away,
Before the abyss of things to be?

Thou passest on, and at thy side,
E'en as a shade, Oblivion treads,
And o'er the dreams of human pride,
His misty shroud forever spreads:
Where all thy iron hand has traced
Upon that gloomy scroll to-day,
With records ages since effaced—
Like them shall live—like them decay.

Time passes on—with thee in vain
That sport upon thy vaunting blaze—
Pride, framed of dust, and Folly's train,
Who court thy love, and run thy ways.
But thou and I, (and be it so,)—
Press onward to eternity;
Yet not together let us go
To that deep-voiced but shoreless sea!

Thou hast thy friends—I would have mine:
Thou hast thy thoughts—leave me my own;
I kneel not at thy guilded shrine;
I bow not at thy slavish throne!
I'll pass them by without a sigh;
They make no swelling rapture now,
The fierce delights that fire thine eye—
The triumph of thy brow!

Pass on, relentless world!—I grieve
No more for all that thou hast riven,
Pass on, in God's name, only leave
The things thou never yet hast given—
A heart at ease—a mind at home—
Affections fixed above thy sway—
Faith set upon a world to come,
And patience through life's little day.

Literary Department.

From the Southern Monthly.

TWENTY MILES AN HOUR.

BY CHARLES HOWARD.

It was several years ago that I knew the genial, whole-souled, warm hearted Harry Judson, as the baggage master on the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad. It was when the line of that road was more of a wilderness than now, sparsely populated as that region of swamp Louisiana yet seems. Harry was a man—who seemed to be sent into the world that its beauties might be appreciated by at least one of its inhabitants. His heart was so full of sunshine that the darkest shadow falling around it was soon dispelled, and his society must have cured a misanthrope of the blues. His eyes beaming with benevolence and sparkling with natural humor, gave electric premonitions of the flashings of fun and merriment that found more tangible utterance from his lips. It is thus that I remember him, and the many happy hours of our social and intellectual converse are as green spots among the too-frequent sand plains in my memory. But there was a strong undercurrent of deeper feeling that showed its strength even upon the ripples of the surface, and he who supposed the light exterior indicated a want of the sterner virtues of the man beneath it, was greatly mistaken and little versed in reading human nature.

Harry was an independent, careless fellow, as free from the vassalage of society's chains as any bird of the air. With a quick perception and intellectual taste, he might have been a "slave of the lamp" but for his vigorous physique, that rebelled against the dreariness of the closet even as his spirit did against that of conventionalism. He had essayed at one business and coquetted with another, but although he seemed to succeed at everything his ready hand was turned to, he acquired a distaste for each, and when opportunity accidentally threw him in the way of this situation on the new railroad, he accepted it in the spirit of adventure and found pleasure in its novelty.

His swift coursing mind seemed to realize a peculiar and hitherto unknown exhilaration in the rapid motion of the train, and he felt a sensation of pride and delight in this mad speed through the forests of moss-hung pine and over swamps and trembling prairies, that no other among his fellow employees could sympathize with or appreciate. He had soon reduced his duties to such a system, and discharged them with such fidelity, as to secure the confidence and esteem of his employers, while his punctuality and obliging disposition made for him a friend of every one living along the line of road with whom his business brought him in contact, and who were indebted to him for many little favors.

There is no denying that Harry had an eye for beauty. He would have been untrue to his own nature if the smile of a pretty face would not have sent a throb of pleasurable emotion to his breast. But the higher strung cords of his heart had never yet been touched by that one destined hand, whose fingers alone were to awake such strains as should startle him by their strength and depth. He had sometimes wondered to himself whether he had a heart, or if it ever was to meet its ideal.—Not finding it, he was content to enjoy the beauties of nature, and as he sat before the wide door of the baggage car he gazed upon a rapidly shifting panorama, never to be tired of, that was invisible to grosser eyes.

One day on the down trip, when the train had just regained its regular speed after stopping at a way station a few miles back. Harry was standing at the door of the baggage car with a paper in his hand that he proposed occupying a few of his leisure moments with, when he perceived the flutter of a pink skirt among a clump of trees just ahead, and his attention was quickened. The next instant he shot past the spot, and in another it was lost to his sight. He stood in his position for a moment looking abstractedly upon the trees as they flitted past, but the paper was not in his hand. What was he thinking of and what had he seen in that brief particle of time?

He was trying to recall what he had seen, but his ideas were confused, and it was almost in vain that he sought to analyze the impression that had flashed upon his retina and disappeared in the same second. He could secure but a fragmentary recollection of the scene. There was a quantity of brown ringlets that shook sportively around a pretty face; there was one of the neatest of forms, in front of which the newspaper had fallen, and what was more than all, and prominent above every other impression, there was a distinct recollection of a smile of pleasure and surprise, a modest glance of grateful recognition, that had sped, like an arrow from the bow, right into his inmost soul. A motion to pick up the paper, and this was all. It was so little and so unsatisfactory—it puzzled him so much and dwelt so constantly in his thoughts, that he imagined it was annoying, and came to the conclusion that nothing in the world could be so provoking as such a pretty girl. "Doubtless a very nice young woman," argued he to himself, "and if I had only been able to take a fair view of her I should have been perfectly satisfied and turned away never to have seen her again. Certainly this was all," he reasoned, "how could it have been anything more? Of course not."

But he could not help thinking about that witching glance of artless thanks that his eye had drunk in, and he found himself at every turn drawing all sorts of conjectures about the vision in the pine trees. At such moments he would strive seduously to argue with himself in a cool and purely disinterested manner. So, on the return trip, he discovered himself watching for that clump of pine trees, and sighed to find he could not catch the least glimpse of a pink dress. "Never mind," he argued, it is only some country girl who came to enjoy the novel sight of a railroad train, and having satisfied her curiosity has gone home, and will never again take the trouble to walk down to the track. Well, good bye to her then, forever, and now to business."

So contradictory was he to his mentally expressed words, that the next morning he found himself tying up a neat package of papers and placing them carefully in his coat pocket. It seemed to him the train never would leave that way station, and as soon as it did he was at the car door with the package in his hand, looking out along the line of the road. The clump of trees came in sight—they neared—they passed in a flash and were lost to view, but there was no pink dress in front of which to throw the package of papers. Harry turned away from the open door and tried to whistle. He seemed to have forgotten every air. He tried to hum one, but he found himself out of tune.

"Pshaw!" said he to himself, "I was a fool for my pains, and it serves me right. But I don't see why she should not take a paper from me. I am sure it is nothing more than I do for many men I know along the road. It is putting one under no obligations that I can see. Away out here in the country a person might as well have such an enjoyment as not, if it is offered them. I should think she ought to be glad of getting it. I am sure there is no harm in her making my acquaintance while I fly past her at "twenty miles an hour." With this he flung the papers into one corner, but, on a second thought, picked them up carefully, as if sorry for his hasty action.

Another day came, and despite the unsuccessfulness of yesterday and his reiterated determination to cast no more thought upon the subject, he discovered himself tying up another package of papers, as neatly as before. Again he found himself leaning out of the door, looking ahead of the train. Ah, there is the clump of pines, and yes, there is a pink dress. It emerges from the trees; she is walking along a footpath he had marked well. They approach at a speed commensurate with his feelings. They pass, but the package falls directly at her feet; his smile of gratification is answered by a similar glance, but one combining that of pleased surprise, from a face suffused with blushes, and then they are far apart. This time he marked her well, and every exquisite line of her lovely face was fast set upon the canvass of his heart. Was it really a woman, that graceful young wood nymph? Did those large and expressive blue eyes, and those classic features, that rich brown hair, clustering in natural ringlets, and that complexion of dazzling purity, that form of faultless mould and grace of easy motion, belong to a mere country girl? He was debating this question with an intensity of thought that rendered him unconscious to the entrance of the Conductor, who startled him rudely by the exclamation:

"Why, Harry, what in the creation is the matter with you?"

"Matter with me—matter?" replied Harry, blushing and stammering in his confusion, "nothing is the matter with me—nothing at all." But his looks contradicted his assertion, and so the Conductor thought. There seemed to be a cloud before Harry's eyes the balance of that day, and he never found his duties so perplexing and so arduous. He put out an old woman's trunk at the wrong station, and carried a gentleman's valice beyond his stopping place. He became annoyed and vexed, lost his usual good nature, and surprised every one by his changed manner. On the return trip he watched for two miles before he reached that clump of pines, and then his eye searched in vain for the brown ringlets and the pink dress.

The succeeding day, he had another package ready; but this time, with an appreciation of a woman's taste, he added to the newspapers a few choice literary journals. While standing at the car door, awaiting his approach to the clump of pines, a sudden impulse caused him to open the folds of one of the papers and write upon the margin: "With the compliments of Harry Judson." There was the laughing, roguish looking wood nymph, with her fluttering, brown ringlets dancing to the music of her eyes, and her merry glance of thanks and recognition overthrew the last stern resolve to "have a little common sense and act like a man."

As he looked back and saw her pick up his trifling gift, Harry realized that he had a heart, and that it had proven vulnerable to one of Cupid's keenest shafts. At last, after having passed harmless through several of the earliest and most susceptible years of manhood, and that in a city noted for its beautiful women, he had fallen captive to a merry, artless flower of the forest, and he no longer strove to reason against himself or what seemed to be his destiny. He was satisfied in his reading of that face, and content in the certainty that only the truest of souls and the best of natures could beam thro' such eyes.

After this not a day of fair weather passed but on the down trip Harry found his wood nymph embowered among the clump of pines, unnoticed, perhaps unseen by any but one upon the train. And as readily as Harry divined from that speaking face that their singular acquaintance was by no means distasteful to her, he likewise read there the frank and guileless nature that put no curb of artificial modesty upon her demeanor, but betrayed her into the acknowledgment of an impression by the constancy with which she kept their tryst at the pines.

Nor were they long without a means of correspondence, although it was one that would seem very unsatisfactory to most lovers. Harry fell naturally into the habit of writing a few lines upon the margin of his papers, and found no difficulty in reading the answer from her eyes at the next days meeting. On one occasion he was bold enough to indite: "Will you not give me that rose bud in your hair?" With a beating heart he waited for their meeting on the following day, his breast the scene of conflicting hopes and fears that made the suspense seem almost unendurable. But fortune was on his side, and as they passed she threw him, with a merry laugh, what he distinctly recognized to be a rose bud, with its stem wrapped in paper, and tied to a little stone.

But unluckily she was not skillful enough in tossing the love token at a flying train, and it struck the side of the car, bouncing off upon the ground. She must have seen the look of bitter disappointment that mantled Harry's face. Here rose an obstacle to their means of communication that he had not thought of before. From habit he had acquired a dexterity in throwing papers from the car that enabled him to send them almost into the hands of those he intended them for, but it did not appear possible that she could ever acquire such a skill. Hence he must be content with the simple language of her eyes.

His calculations were at fault, and so he found them next day, for if his wood nymph was not dexterous enough to throw rose buds into the car door, she had a young Nimrod in the little brother who often accompanied her to the clump of pines. He was a beautiful, a most girlish looking boy of five or six years, the very counterpart of his sister, and there was an evident bond of affection between them amounting almost to devotion on her part. When the train passed again, the little fellow, with a true aim his sister could not attain, sent the stone, with its rose bud attached, right into the arms of Harry, who had just time to observe the watchful girl waving her handkerchief in triumph at his success.

Everything about such a missive as that was precious to Harry, and he carefully unwrapped the paper from around the stem. What was his surprise and delight to read there the words: "From Nelly Watson."

Nelly Watson! That name rang in his ears and filled his thoughts. The steam engine whistled only "Nelly Watson," and upon every box and truck he read that magic name. He recalled every feminine title he had ever heard or read of, to try and discover a sweeter one, but that of Nelly appeared beyond comparison above them all. And in the innocence of her trusting soul she had given him her name, unasked for unless by his eyes. Harry was truly a happy man, and castles of prospective love and joy built themselves grandly in his fancy, where Nelly Watson was always by his side.

Now where the instantaneous glances from the flying car and the stationary pines too short a bliss for him, and he felt that the lips could express even more than the eyes. And thus he came to the determination of seeking a formal acquaintance with his wood-nymph. Whenever he passed the clump of trees he wore the rose bud in his bosom and held the slip of paper, that bore her prized signature, in his hand. Once she caught in her hands the package of papers he threw her, and, unconsciously, they were pressed to her heart, although at the same instant a deep blush upon her cheek showed her discovery of this betrayal of her feelings. Harry was enraptured, and could lose no more time in the consummation of his scheme for an interview. He applied for a week's leave of absence from his post, and thought the two days that elapsed before he received a favorable reply wore at least two weeks. He immediately indited a polite and sensible note to Nelly, asking her permission to gain an introduction to her family and pay her a visit. He read the missive over and over again, but was satisfied with it as it stood, for it was worded naturally, simply and respectfully.

Now that the moment approached for its delivery, he was swayed with trembling emotion, for he realized the fact that a crisis would be reached that was to be followed by the dearest hopes or the rude dashing of them to the earth. On that trip he could not let the note leave his grasp, but held it in his hand all the time, only to be parted from when it would fall at the feet of her to whom it was directed. Apprehension found little room in his heart before the stronger presence of hope, for would she, could she callously spurn his respectful prayer after having shown, despite herself, by a thousand little indications that he was not of indifference to her?

The way station was passed, and the train had just acquired full headway, when Henry was aroused from a blissful revery by a shrill, piercing cry that seemed to come from beneath his very feet and curdled the blood in his veins. The next moment came the sharp signal from the steam whistle to the rear platform of the baggage car. The brake wheel flew round under his nervous grasp until its chain was strained to its utmost tension. Then, taking his place upon the lowest step, he was the first one to leap forward to the ground. Quickly recovering from the momentum of the cars, he turned and ran back along the track at the greatest speed. A wild, indefinable terror rested within his breast, and he dared not let himself think. Before he had gone forty yards he saw ahead of him, lying just outside the rail, and apparently with his head twisted singularly around, the form of a little boy. His scarcely beating heart at once told him who it was—Nelly Watson's little brother! Oh God, that he could be mistaken! But no, at every stride that he approached that motionless form he identified still surer the clothes and every other means of recognition, until sick at heart he closed his eyes for a moment, although he still ran onward.

He was within three or four yards when he opened his eyes again and looked before him. Horror! It was a headless trunk!

A sudden faintness came upon him. He stopped and staggered back, with his hands clasped upon his eyes, scarcely able to support himself. A low moan broke from his lips, and it was the sound of his own voice that suddenly aroused all the strength of his spirit and the courage of his heart. Again he advanced and leaned over the little corpse, while not a tear moistened his eye nor a muscle of his features quivered. Then arising, he walked further on until he saw the severed head lying between the rails. The clustering brown hair was dabbled in blood, and there was an expression of curiously mingled fear and pain upon the face, while the eyes were open and glassy in the stare of death. Carefully, oh so tenderly he carried the head to where its body lay and wrapped them both up in his coat, which he took off for the purpose. Then he lifted the bundle in his arms and walked slowly toward the waiting train.

"What is it, for God's sake, what is it?" cried several who now came up with him from the cars. They read in his stern silence and that implacable fixedness of expression a rebuke to their idle curiosity which at once hushed them into an abashed muteness.

"Back the train down to the station," he said to the conductor and it was done, while all the time he sat sternly, immovably silent in the baggage car, with that fearful bundle clasped in his arms.

At the station he got out before a crowd of people, who had rapidly assembled to discover the cause of such an unexpected return of the train. He faced them and enquired: "Does any one here know a little boy named Watson, who lives a few miles along the road?"

"Yes," quickly responded an old farmer, who had been eyeing the bundle with a strange apprehension, "I know him well, and his old father and his sister Nelly. They live only half a mile from my house. But that is not him you have in your arms?"

"It is," responded Harry in a quick tone and with a voice that was rapidly growing husky; "he was run over and killed. If you have a spark of compassion, my friend, take charge of the body and try to break this news as gently as you can to his father and his sister, for I—I cannot."

"Mercy, can it be? Poor little Willy! this will be a sad blow to your old father, and Nelly's heart will break! Oh, sir, you had better have killed that girl out-right than send home her little brother's dead body. He was all she loved in the world."

A deep groan escaped Harry's lips as he transferred his burden to the arms of the old man, and he whispered in his ear: "He must have fallen with his neck upon the rail, for his head is severed from the body. But never let them know tha—never! Have him dressed and placed in a coffin before he is carried home, and break the news as gently as you can to his sister, as you hope for peace in heaven!"

A look of horror played upon the old man's face, but it was quickly succeeded by tears of compassion, and the sight of these reassured Harry in relinquishing his trust.

"All aboard now! all aboard quick!" shouted the conductor, and Harry re-entered the cars. Was she awaiting for him at the pines, thought he? In the forward passenger car he placed himself beside a window, and partially screening his face with one hand, he waited and watched until the moment came. She was there, and had a little note in her hand, tied to a stone, but there was an air of surprise on her face at not seeing Harry at the door of the baggage car. It was the first time she had waited there in vain. Swiftly, madly the cruel train rushed on. Harry again went forward into the baggage car and picked up his own note where it had dropped from his hand. Then he flung himself upon a box and his strength of spirit left him.

They wondered at his weakness, but recollected that this was the first fatal accident on the road, and pitying, they left him to himself and discharged the duties of his office.

Harry took his leave of absence, but oh, how differently was it spent from what he had anticipated! Never could he forget that old man's words: "You had better have killed that girl outright than send home her little brother's dead body" "Yes, it is too true," he repeated over and over again; "there is now a gulf between us, never, never to be crossed. There is a little grave between her path and mine, whose sacred mound is an impassable barrier." His heart was wrecked in the breakers of despair.

The week's leave of absence had passed by, and Harry was told that he had been promoted to a situation in the principal office. He received the intelligence with an apathy that surprised the bearer of such tidings, and assumed his new duties quite mechanically. His lively, bouyant spirit was gone, and his friends marked and wondered at the change. Occasionally his business called him over the road, and then with a tear-dimmed eye, he watched for that clump of trees. How changed it seemed to him! The tall pines were bleak, and the spot wore a melancholy air of desolation where once he thought it a fairy nook.

Winter came and passed—a long and dreary one to Harry, and spring smiled upon the land, when all seemed bright and gay once more but his own heart, where the winter still held on. Harry was sent to a way station, to which, of all other places, he wished not to go, for the purpose of arranging some of the company's business. A strange and uncontrolable feeling prompted him to view for the first time the house where Mr. Watson and his daughter resided, and he walked up there in the afternoon. It was a neat little cottage, in the midst of a pretty flower garden, and everything about it showed the care of a woman's oversight. Avoiding the yard, Harry took a by path that would lead him out to the railroad. It soon entered the pine trees that almost joined their branches overhead, and was bordered on either side by the under brush.

Strolling along slowly, with his eyes fixed upon the ground, and looking up he saw Nelly Watson just arising from a grassy bank where she had been seated, with a couple of old papers in her hand, on the margin of which Harry recognized, at the first glance, his own pencilings of long ago.

There were tears in her eyes, and at sight of him they flowed the more freely, coursing down over her pale cheeks, that had lost that roseate tint he so well remembered. That laughter loving, roguish expression was no more, and she seemed now a woman.

Harry advanced quickly toward her. At first his voice was choked in its utterance, but soon he recovered himself, and said, in a low tone: "You do not connect me, in a feeling of aversion, with that terrible accident, Miss Watson, do you?"

"Oh no, no!" she replied through her tears, though with such an emphasis as thrilled him to his heart's core; "on the contrary, I believe you would have sacrificed yourself to have saved him."

"I would! I would! Thank you for such confidence and justice, and may God bless you, Miss Watson, for your noble heart."

Harry spoke with a fervor that would have startled him on any other occasion.

"I have so long been wanting an opportunity to tell you of my gratitude, Sir, for the kindness and feeling that I learned you had shown on that fearful day! I am glad to be able to express it now."

"Oh that I had known this before! I fancied you only thought of me with horror and aversion."

"Aversion! How could you think so of me?"

What is there in those words and the expression that gives them vitality, to cause Harry almost unwittingly to take her hand in his and gaze so earnestly into the depth of her eyes? Her glance drops timidly to the ground and her bosom rises and falls, but her hand still reposes in trusting confidence in his. He bends over her and whispers in her ear. She replies, almost inaudibly: "If father gives us his consent, and—and"—here she raises her eyes and meets his full gaze with a mournful look, but one brimming with love and confidence—"if you will never run on those cars any more." "You have my promise," is the reply, "even as I have yours."

I love to recall those scenes in the life of Harry Judson, they illustrate so faithfully the noble man he is. Fortune has not been recreant to his wooing, and I passed a pleasant week last winter upon his sugar plantation, one of the finest, for its extent, in the State of Louisiana, where Mrs. Judson, who has again the rosy cheek and merry, laughing face of the wood nymph, felt no ordinary pride in presenting to my notice a 'little Harry' and a 'little Nelly.'

God bless them and theirs, say I.

Correspondence of the London Times.

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

Naples, Dec. 10.—From Naples little is seen excepting those grand columns of smoke which rise gigantically into the air, and which, according to as close a measurement as could be made, were calculated—that from the lower mouths at 10,000 feet, and that from the upper crater at 3,000 feet in height. Our streets are free from the dust of the mountains, and though for some time after the sun rose it appeared to be in a state of eclipse, yet to witness all the wonders of the spectacle it is necessary to leave the capital and visit the site of the disaster.

From the confines of the city of Torre del Greco one passes between two lines of a curious population who have turned out to see the crowds who flock down to Torre del Greco. The wind blows off the mountain due North and South, so that, until you get just under the column, you are not exposed to the shower of dust which falls thickly and constantly, almost blinding one and certainly not conducing to easy respiration. On arriving at the devoted little town, which numbers, by-the-by, 22,000 souls, I found the place, except at the station, almost deserted. Every house was abandoned, and, as proving how rapid was the flight, melons and other articles still hung suspended outside the windows. At the station there was a vast crowd of persons, some of the lingering inhabitants, with beds and other articles of furniture, anxious to be off.

The first thing which strikes the eye is the blackened appearance of every object, the fine dust, which had fallen in heavy showers, lying four and a half inches in depth in the streets and on the tops of the houses. Some of these were cracked horizontally across the flat roofs, and others perpendicularly, but it is not until you turn off to the left, a little beyond the station, that the full point, ascending the mountain, a number of houses are passed which have been most materially injured, from 400 to 500 in all, and rendered to a certain extent unsafe. At one house in particular, a handsome building too, the proprietor, who had returned for some articles which he had left behind, was breaking the windows to get in, entrance by the doorway being impossible.

On the 8th instant, at about quarter past 11, A. M., a great trembling of the ground was felt at Torre del Greco, which continued at intervals of from five to ten minutes. The population were in great alarm, expecting an earthquake. At Resi this tremulous motion was felt, though not so strongly, about mid-day. Towards 3 o'clock in the afternoon a large opening was made in the ground above Torre del Greco, and half a mile lower than the crater of 1774, and the first cone was formed underneath the house of Francesto Cruel. This house was thrown into the air, as were four others, in a Meseria close by. The lava has arrived, on the morning of the 9th, at about a quarter of an hour's walk above the Monastery of the Cappucini, which has been destroyed, and is half a mile in breadth. All the houses in Norre have fissures in them, and the population have fled to Naples. At the time that the new cones were formed, the top of the mountain was tranquil, but about 2 o'clock in the morning the grand crater at the summit burst out with a tremendous noise, throwing stones and ashes to a great height. Every effort of this kind is accompanied by a sound as of thunder. One of the guides, called Genuarino Saunino, while attempting to get a piece of the red hot lava in which to put a coin, was killed on the spot by a stone which fell upon his head.

The road and the streets by which you approach the principal point of interest, are in many places opened; in many places there are indications of the crust of the earth giving way to the subterranean fires. The principal of these cones is an elipse, and both at first sent out a body of lava, which threatened Torre del Greco with rapid destruction. The opening of the main crater, at 2 A. M., of Monday, diminished the violence of the lower stream, and, possibly, saved the town.

Last night the view which presented itself from my windows was very grand; the black column rose majestically, and was then carried off by the wind far over the sea, while forked lightning, as it were, and brilliant lights, such as those of Roman candles, playing about the crater. This morning the volumes of smoke are rising and rolling one over another in grand involutions, while the eastern sun behind them gives hues which it is difficult to describe. Beyond the pall which hangs over the sea it is impossible to see anything except when an opening is made by a gust of wind, and then one sees a picture of Sorrento or Capri hung in the centre of a deep black cloud.

I think much property will be destroyed, though not many lives, as all have escaped. What is ruin, however, to many, is prosperity to others, and there are many here who are calculating on a good season at last—on full hotels and much profit.

Dec. 11.—Vesuvius, though still active, has much diminished in violence—a fact to be regretted rather than otherwise—as the probability of earthquakes increases. Yesterday morning several violent shocks were felt, and still greater damage inflicted on the town and neighborhood. I am just going over, but shall have no time to report to-day. Another person has been killed by falling into the lava, which rose on Monday morning to the height of 28 palms.

Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff for sale at the DRUG STORE.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE For sale at the DRUG STORE.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1862.

☞ See advertisement of J. G. Martin, Adj. Gen., for five Regiments of Volunteers, to whom a bounty of $15 per man will be paid by the State, and $50 by the Confederate States.

SOLDIERS RETURNING.—During the whole day on Tuesday, at intervals, soldiers from the 21st Regiment were passing through this place, on furlough, in conveyances and on foot.

In the evening the Regimental Band arrived, giving us several touches of martial music, as they passed through our streets.

Our citizens turned out in large numbers, to greet their friends and relatives, most of whom have returned from camp for the first time since they left last summer.

We learn that one full company of this Regiment has enlisted for the war, and has organized by electing W. J. Pfohl Captain, and Messrs. D. Barrow, S. C. James, and Jno. Miller, Lieutenants. Captain Wharton is also making up a company with every prospect of success; and the probability is that a majority of the 21st Regiment will re-enlist for the war.

☞ The Concord Flag seems to be peculiarly exercised about Salem and the Press. It wants to know what we mean by "Conservatism?" We gave our definition of conservatism, in these latter days, a few weeks since. The Flag also finds fault because the Press had "no encouraging words—nothing to cheer his readers for the fall of Roanoke." We saw nothing *cheering* in any aspect we could view the matter, and did not feel disposed to deceive our readers.

TRACTS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—We have received some half a dozen neatly printed Southern Tracts for the Soldiers. The communication accompanying them shall appear next week.

☞ See interesting articles under the head of "News of the Week."

☞ See Capt. Stowe's advertisement for 25 able-bodied recruits, to whom a bounty of $65 will be paid by the State and Confederate Government.

Remember the Entertainment to be given by the Ladies of the Soldier's Relief Association, on Friday night at the Town Hall.

☞ See advertisement of Writing Paper at the Book Store.

☞ See notice of Wool Machines for sale.

☞ We inadvertently neglected to draw attention to the advertisement of "Furs Wanted," and "Hard Times made Easy."

☞ Capt. Wm. L. Scott has been elected Lieut. Colonel in the 21st Regiment in place of Lieut. Col Leach, resigned.

A DRAFT.—Orders have been received by Gen. Stafford, for a requisition of men from Guilford and Rockingham Counties.

There are still a number of young men in this county, who can volunteer without much inconvenience; and if volunteers cannot be raised, a *draft* will most assuredly be made in Forsyth, at an early day.

REFUGEES.—Refugees from North Carolina and even from Norfolk have been arriving in this city for several days past, in considerable numbers. On Sunday, some six or eight wagons, filled with negroes and their effects, belonging to citizens of Edenton, who have been compelled to flee for safety from that place, reached Blandford. We presume there must have been at least fifty negroes with these wagons. We have also seen and conversed with several refugees from Elizabeth City and other points on the coast of North Carolina.

Petersburg Express.

ROANOKE ISLAND PRISONERS.—It is currently reported that the Confederate prisoners taken at Roanoke Island are to be released or exchanged at once. Should the Yankees have excess of prisoners over ours, it is said the balance will be released on parole.

SLEET! SLEET!—We believe we have had six or more *sleets* this season, some of them very heavy.

THE MAIL ROBBER.—The Confederate Court at Salisbury last week, found true bills against Cooper for robbing the mail.

The Legislature of Tennessee has passed a law prohibiting the distillation of any kind of grain into spirituous liquors during the existence of the present war with the United States, making it a penal offence punishable by fine and imprisonment.

THE ROANOKE ISLAND DISASTER.—As with one voice, the press seems to be down upon the negligence of not putting the coast of North Carolina in a proper state of defence. With a sufficient quantity of good fire arms, long ranged guns, and a force equal to that of the enemy (of which we had been fully advised) and an abundance of ammunition, this most important point on our coast might have been held, and the enemy driven back. If we did not have these requisites to meet so formidable a force as the Burnside fleet was known to be, why, in the name of common sense, were those brave men placed on Roanoke Island, where there was no means of retreat in case of necessity.

It also seems, as usual, North Carolina has had some slight difficulty in establishing the credit due her, in the engagement, as in the first accounts published in the Virginia papers, a person not acquainted with the fact, would have been ignorant of the presence of any North Carolinians on the Island. The Petersburg Express says that for two days in succession assertions were made, in that city, that the North Carolina troops did not fight courageously; but these rumors were not admitted into the columns of the Express, the Editors believing them to be unfounded.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 15th, one week after the fight, says:

"In compliance with the request of a Raleigh correspondent, we have made inquiries concerning the North Carolina regiments on Roanoke Island. There were three incomplete regiments belonging to that State, at the time of the fight, on the Island, but not generally engaged. We are informed that a few of the men made their escape, but the majority were taken prisoners."

North Carolina has sent a large number of troops to Virginia, who fought bravely at Bethel, Bull Run, and Manassas Plains, and we think our brave boys deserved better treatment from Virginia.

We are glad to see that a large number of troops have been forwarded by the authorities in Richmond, to repel the enemy should he attempt to advance on shore.—And we hope the authorities will hereafter be wide awake.

The reverses on our coast, however, should not discourage us, as we may expect defeats occasionally, particularly when we encounter the enemy's navy; but on land we are more than their equals, as the numerous victories we have gained fully attest.

THE LOSSES.—The latest statement in regard to casualties on the Island, is that only 8 of our men were killed and 30 wounded; and that the enemy lost 2 Colonels, 35 other officers, 175 privates killed and 400 wounded.

COL. GREEN'S REGIMENT.—On Friday last we issued a slip, containing some of the particulars of the fate of Col. Green's Regiment, on Roanoke Island, in which was Capt. Wheeler's company from Forsyth and Davidson. The news contained in the slip was received since our regular issue, and will be found below.

It is related, in addition, that during the firing of said Battalion the enemy were seen to drop like sheep; and at one time so great was the slaughter that the enemy hoisted a white flag as a signal of distress, which was promptly noticed by their friends, and a regiment of Zouaves immmediately sent to their succor:

COL. GREEN'S BATTALION.

Col. Green, who had command of the 2nd N. C. Battalion, in obedience to his orders, moved his battalion from Wilmington N. C, to Norfolk, where they remained until Wednesday before the fight, at which time they embarked on schooners and barges, and started by way of the canal, for Roanoke Island. Owing to detention on the way, did not arrive on the island until at ten o'clock, Saturday morning

When about four hundred yards from the shore, Col. Green left them, and proceeded to the Island to report himself. He was informed the day's fighting had resulted in the killing of one of our men and the wounding of two others; and that there was every prospect of a victory to our arms. Influenced by this information, he returned to his Battalion and at once ordered his men forward. In a couple of hours all the men had landed and soon found their way in the hottest of the fight. After firing several rounds however, which had a telling effect upon the enemy, they were ordered to desist, as the Island had been surrendered. After being informed that the Island had surrendered, every man of the Battalion cooly broke his gun against a tree, and threw it into the water.

Although sorry to record the capture of Col. Green and the brave men under him, it gives us great satisfaction to state that all their commissary stores valued at $30,000 was saved through their Quarter Master Shufort, into whose care they were entrusted.

ROANOKE ISLAND ITEMS.—There was no General on the Island. Gen. Wise was sick at Nag's Head, in view of the battle. Gen. Huger was at Norfolk, and Col. Henningsen was at Elizabeth City. Col. Shaw, the senior officer, commanded.

The Fayetteville Observer says:

"There is a general and earnest and even bitter complaint, that such an important point, the key to the richest section of North Carolina and perhaps even to Norfolk itself, was left with only 2100 men to fight fifty ships and 15,000 men. It is monstrous, especially in view of the long notice given by the enemy. So also is the absence of an efficient commander, for Gen Wise was not there and would probably have been of no force except as to mere personal courage, and we doubt if Col. Shaw had ever seen a battle in his life He was a physician and Member of Congress. And there was a Col. Henningsen, of Wise's Legion, who was ordered to Roanoke Island and made the amazing mistake! of going to Elizabeth City instead! It was thought that if he had obeyed orders, with his battery, the enemy might have been repulsed, in spite of his great force.

Every thing connected with the defences on the island had been kept so secret, that we knew nothing of the insignificance of the force there until revealed by the accounts of the disaster. The statements from Richmond and Norfolk were so confident of ample ability to hold the place, that we supposed proper preparation had been made, if not before, at least during the three weeks the fleet has been at Hatteras, preparing for the attack."

Lieut. K. M. Murchison had been specially detailed to procure old hulks to sink in the channel, *only four days before the attack*, when we had warning for weeks!

In the latest N. Y. Herald, the 10th, it is stated that "Com. Goldsborough feared that the delay already experienced would give the enemy a great advantage, *provided they had been sharp enough to improve the opportunities thus afforded them.*"

Col. Shaw, our officer in command, made his escape, it is said, by swimming his horse to Nag's Head, a distance of three miles.—The report that Lt. Col. Fowle, of this city, was wounded, is untrue. His horse was shot from under him, but he escaped unharmed, but was taken prisoner. J. W. Holden, son of the Editor of the Raleigh Standard, Adjutant of Col. Jordan's regiment, was taken prisoner without personal injury. We have heard of no casualties among the troops from this county—quite a number are known to have made their escape. Nor have we any information as to what extent the two North Carolina regiments suffered, who were engaged in the conflict—nor shall we probably be informed until the official account is sent to the Department at Richmond.

The Virginia troops on the Island, belonging to Wise's legion, seem to have suffered severely, but the accounts as to what extent, are very conflicting. Some accounts represent the Richmond Blues, under Capt. O. Jennings Wise, as having lost its noble commander and all but seven or eight members of the company; while others represent the Captain and only seven or eight of his men as being among the slain. Capt. Wise fell wounded early in the engagement of Saturday, but the wound was not thought to be mortal, and while his men were bearing him from the battle ground in a blanket, a ball struck and killed him instantly.

The health of Brig. Gen. Henry A. Wise is reported to have improved much since the fight, the death of his noble son having had a contrary effect to that of depressing his spirits He was at Norfolk, at last accounts.

Spirit of the Age.

SUFFOLK, Va. Feb'y 12, 1862.—The excitement increases with us. but there is no panic. Our people are determined. An order has been issued to day, calling out the militia *en masse* in this county. I see from Northern accounts that the purpose of the enemy is to take Suffolk in order to cut off Norfolk. The Burnside fleet is evidently being reinforced from Old Point—for what purpose the future will tell. Complaints long and loud go up from all this region against the management of our officials, but it may be best to restrain indignation for the present. Of course you will understand me to refer to the disaster at Roanoke Island and Elizabeth City.

About 50 persons from Edenton and Elizabeth City arrived here last night, fleeing from the enemy. Among them Capt. Parker and several officers belonging to Com. Lynch's fleet. Com. Lynch rode into town this morning, just after he had read in the Norfolk Day Book that he had been wounded and captured He lost six men killed and three wounded and escaped with 52 men.

All accounts agree that our men behaved bravely on the Island. Col. Jordan, who was in command, acted with great bravery, and so did Col. Shaw, who continued with his command until a Federal officer slapped him on the shoulder and pronounced him his prisoner.

Elizabeth City was fired in several places by the citizens, but only a small portion was burned. The Federals entered the town, made purchases of the merchants, paying them in gold. It is said that the militia of Pasquotank county had not a single cartrige and could make no fight. At last accounts the Federals had possession of the town, and their pickets extended six miles in this direction.—*Cor. Pet Express.*

SUFFOLK VA., Feb. 13.—Edenton and Hertford have both been captured by the enemy. Gentlemen from Edenton, bring the news, that about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, five gunboats came slowly up to the wharf and landed their men. Some of the citizens raised a white flag. Soon after 15 other gunboats arrived and landed soldiers, in all between 3,000 and 5,000. Edenton is the capital of Chowan county, and has a population of 2000. It is distant from Suffolk 50 miles. In the afternoon, two gunboats went up Chowan river towards Winton, supposed to be reconnoitering. Several others went over toward the mouth of Roanoke river. A gentleman just arrived from Gatesville, and learned there that 700 horsemen landed at Edenton last night, besides a large number at Elizabeth City. Hertford was taken yesterday. This is the capital of Perquimans county, and has a population of 1500. It is on the Perquimans river, and on the stage road from Edenton to Elizabeth City.

Capt. Godwin, of Robeson N. C. Rip Van Winkles, with 52 of his men and 6 or 7 of the Wise Legion, arrived here last night. They belonged to Col. Jordan's 31st N. C. Regiment and were stationed at Fort Forrest, on Croatan Sound They waded through swamps into Tyrrell county, and got across the sound and marched to this place on foot. Everything is in motion. There is no panic. All are determined.—*Ib.*

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 12.—A collision occurred this morning on the N. C. Train. The down train, with a party of soldiers under furlough on board, was run into. Col. Judge, of the 14th Alabama Regiment, was slightly wounded. His servant was badly hurt. F. M. Williams and S. M. Dean, of the 3d Georgia Regiment, received some severe injuries. The last named had his foot amputated. All the wounded are now doing well.

STATE CONVENTION.

Condensed from the Standard of the 15th.

On Monday Mr A. J. Murrell of Onslow, took his seat in place of Dr. Ward.

Mr. Ruffin, a memorial from the directors of the W. C. and R Railroad, together with an ordinance in relation to said company. Referred.

Mr. Hicks authorizing the holding of a special court of Oyer and Terminer at Waynesville, Haywood county, for the trial of criminals Passed its several readings.

Mr Battle of Wake, an ordinance authorizing certain persons to open books for subscription to the stock of the Chatham Railroad Company. Passed its several readings.

Mr. Thomas of Jackson, proposing that a committee be appointed to inquire concerning the military defences of Western North Carolina. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ferebe, the ordinance concerning the payment of bounty to North Carolina volunteers, was put on its second reading

After much discussion the ordinance was amended on motion of Mr. Howard, and then passed its several readings.

This we suppose provides for bounties to Volunteers who enter the C. S. service as well as those who enlist for State service.

The Convention went into secret session on the ordinance to raise North Carolina's quota of Confederate troops.

On Tuesday the same discussion was continued in secret session.

On Wednesday the same debate. In open session, Mr. Graham introduced an ordinance to establish a Treasury department.

Mr. Satterthwaite reported an ordinance from the committee on the Confederate States tax.

Mr. Leak of Richmond, a resolution authorizing the appointment by the Governor of a Chaplain to the North Carolina Hospital at Petersburg, Va.—*Observer.*

On Thursday, the resolutions introduced by Mr. Graham, to procure the re enlistment of volunteers, were taken from the table and considered.

The resolutions are as follows, and were adopted *seriatim*, under a suspension of the rules:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention it is of the utmost importance in the existing war, that our country shall not lose the services of the gallant volunteers of this State, at the expiration of their present term of twelve months, and that such incentives to re enlist should be held out to them as may induce their return to the army, after a brief interval for visiting their homes.

Resolved, That the Congress of the Confederate States should offer such inducements in bounties of money and public land devolving to them from the United States, within the States of the Confederacy and in the Territories, and in pensions, or in case of death, disability, and long terms of service, to volunteers enlisting for the war, as will procure the return of those inured to the service, and shall prevail with others to follow their example in filling up the ranks of the army.

Resolved, That any volunteers of this State re-enlisting in the service as herein proposed, should have the privilege of choosing their company officers by companies, and their regimental officers by the commissioned officers of companies; and in forming regiments the companies heretofore associated should be kept together, where they are filled up in convenient time; and any new companies should be added to the regiment having nearest its compliment when such new company shall be received into service.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary of this Convention to the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Confederate Congress, with a request that they bring the subject embraced in them to the consideration of Congress.

The Convention then went into secret session.

On Friday nothing of interest.

On Saturday, the Convention passed a Resolution authorizing the governor to raise three companies of artillery to serve during the war, at the batteries on the Cape Fear, below Wilmington.

On motion of Mr. Satterthwaite, the Convention now proceeded to consider the ordinance to provide for the assumption and collection (by the State) of the Confederate States' war tax, on its second reading.

[The ordinance provides for the issue of Treasury notes to the aggregate amount of the tax, payable at the Treasury in five years, and convertible into State bonds bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum.]

The following amendment, offered by Mr Woodfin, was adopted after some discussion:

Be it further enacted, that in payment of the Treasury notes hereby authorized, or of the bonds in which they are funded, the funds in the Treasury derived from the ordinary subjects of taxation shall not be raised; but the same shall be raised by a tax on the same subjects of taxation, with the same exemptions that are made in the act of the Confederate Congress imposing said tax, so that the white polls and persons whose estates do not exceed $500 shall not be liable to pay any part thereof; and those who have money in possession or in deposit shall be liable as under said act of Congress.

Be it further ordained, that for the purpose of raising the money to pay said Treasury notes or bonds, in which they may be funded, an additional tax list shall be made out, setting forth only the subjects of taxation enumerated in the said act of the Confederate Congress, and the Treasurer shall open and keep a separate account of said fund.

The ordinance then passed its second reading—yeas 62, nays 10.

The rule was suspended and the ordinance passed its third reading.

The Standard says "The Convention passed on Monday the ordinance to raise North Carolina's quota of Confederate troops. It provides for a bounty of fifty dollars by the State to Soldiers for the war. The rank and file to elect the company officers. and the company officers the field officers. We will publish the ordidance in our next.

The Convention agreed on Monday, to take a recess on Tuesday evening next, until the third Monday in April, unless sooner convened by the President."

CONGRESS.

The Provisional Congress of the Confederate States closes its term of existence with the present week. It is impossible for us to say whether the body has performed its duty to the public or not; for, having always deliberated with closed doors, its officers and members alone are the possessers of its secrets. The new Congress will assemble on the 18th, (next Tuesday,) on the 19th the votes for President and Vice-President will be counted, and on the 22d the President will be inaugurated.

Rich. Dispatch.

LATEST NEWS.

Great Battle at Fort Donelson.

On Friday, the 14th, a vigorous battle took place at Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland river, in Tennessee, not far from the Kentucky line.

Eight Federal Gun Boats approached to within a few hundred yards of the Fort and opened a tremendous volley of shot and shell. Two or three Gun Boats were greatly damaged, and the Federal loss must have been considerable. On the Confederate side none were killed or wounded, nor any injury sustained by guns or fort.

The fight was expected to be renewed on Saturday.

LATER.

Dispatches from Nashville represent the battle on Saturday last, at Fort Donelson, as the fiercest of the war. Our forces fought the enemy outside their entrenchments, driving him inch by inch on every point, taking three of the enemy's batteries, killing and wounding about 1,240, and taking 300 prisoners. Our loss is about 500 killed and wounded. The enemy's force was about 50,000 and he was still being re-enforced. It was expected that another attack would be make on Sunday.

Gen. Johnston, finding the enemy had sent off much of his force to another point, evacuated Bowling Green on Thursday. General Hindman had a contest with the enemy, on Friday, beyond the town, and effected a retreat in good order, destroying the bridges on Barren river. The enemy shelled Bowling Green on that day, setting it on fire, and it was nearly destroyed.

Accounts from Baltimore *via* Norfolk, represent that the Yankees have been largely re-inforced at Port Royal, and indicate an early attack upon Savannah and Charleston.

A dispatch had been received in Washington City that Gen. Price had retired from Springfield.

An order has been issued by Lincoln releasing all the political prisoners, except the spies.

To the Raleigh Standard Extra, we are indebted for the following:

PETERSBURG, Feb. 15, 1862.

The Confederates took possession of Elizabeth City yesterday at 12 o'clock, after driving out the Yankees. We took some prisoners. The Confederate flag now floats over Elizabeth City. C.

The Confederate forces referred to were most probably Col. Wright's Georgia regiment, and gen Henningson with his battery of artillery. These forces were a few days since, at Newby's Bridge, which is about 21 miles from Elizabeth City.

THE YANKEES IN ALBEMARLE SOUND.

The Yankees had evacuated Edenton, and had gone up Chowan river as far as Coleraine. The rumor that they had taken possession of Hertford, Perquimans County, and also of Plymouth, turns out to be incorrect. The only depredations charged upon the enemy are said to be his taking some 75,000 pounds of cotton at Edenton, about 1,000 barrels of corn on the Albemarle, and robbing a Mr. Whidbee, on Pasquotank river, of poultry, hogs, &c.

Several Yankee vessels had penetrated into the lower part of the Chesapeake and Albemarle canal. Gen. Wise with a small force was in Currituck, and Col. Henningsen in the neighborhood of Elizabeth City.

About 50 vessels of the fleet were about Roanoke Island.

Fears are entertained that Washington and Newbern are to be the next points of attack.

From the Petersburg Express, of the 19th.

CONFEDERATE DISASTER IN TENNESSEE.

NORFOLK, Feb. 18.—Northern papers of the 17th have been received here to-day.

A Baltimore Sun Extra of yesterday, 2 p. m., says that Fort Donelson surrendered to the Federals on the 16th, with 15,000 men, including Generals Johnson, Pillow and Buckner. A dispatch from Chicago of the 16th says that the right wing of the Federals commenced storming the Fort today at noon, taking the right wing of the enemy's fortifications, over which the stars and the stripes are now floating. The opposing forces are now almost breast to breast, ready to open the work of death upon each other at any moment.

LATER.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.—Fort Donelson was taken yesterday with 15,000 prisoners including Gens. Johnston, Buckner and Pillow. The news was announced in the House of Representatives in Washington by Colfax, of Ind., Monday, who was authorized by Gen. McClellan to make the statement.

Gen. Floyd escaped from Fort Donelson. There was heavy loss on both sides.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—Gen. Halleck has received despatches from Gen. Curtis stating that Gen. Price's rear guard was overtaken in the pursuit from Springfield. The Codfederates escaped leaving their wagons and baggage behind them.

The Columbia South Carolinian learns that Gen. Beauregard is sick, in Nashville, of typhoid fever or sore throat.

The rumor of the surrender of Nashville is not confirmed. The river was rising so that the enemy's gun boats could reach the city. Johnson telegraphed to the enemy, offering to surrender the city on condition that they would respect private property. No answer was received, but a majority of the citizens seemed willing to give up on these conditions. Numbers have left the city.

On the 18th, no details had been received in official quarters relative to the casualities at Fort Donelson.

A despatch from Nashville says, Floyd and Pillow are there; and the Northern report of the number of prisoners taken is not believed.

The Richmond Dispatch, of the 19th, says that the Roanoke Island prisoners are on their way to New York.

Late Northern and Foreign News.

The New York Herald says that there are parties in England resolved to object to every measure of Government for the restoration of the Union.

Rumors are still rife that France and England will shortly interfere in American difficulties. The London Times says that a large party in the House of Commons will urge on government the policy of interference in the American struggle.

In the Senate of the Northern Congres, a bill has been passed appropriating seven millions for the completion of fortifications.

Bennett crows lustily over the late Federal victories in North Carolina and Tennessee.—He says that the rebel leaders have no title of holding Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee.

The news of the capture of Roanoke Isand was sent to Europe in the steamer Africa, which sailed on the 12th. The New York Heald was the channel through which it was communicated.

There is nothing of importance from any part of the army of the Potomac.

A despatch from Cincinnati says that the Federal army in Central Kentucky is in motion.

CAIRO, Feb. 12.—Passengers report the 11 transports with tooops have passed Paducah.

LEAVENWORTH, Feb. 4.—There is great activity in the preparations for Gen. Hunter's expedition.

Washington is wildly jubilant over the news from Burnside's fleet.

Secretary Stanton is quite sick.

In the Senate the Naval Committee are considering a bill to re-organize the army.—Two more Bureaus are to be added.

NORTHERN NEWS.

NORFOLK, Feb. 16.—The Baltimore Republican, of the 14th, came to hand to-day.

Accounts from Port Royal, &c, to the 10th, say that the fleet is en route from Port Royal to Savannah and is expected to land 7000 troops Monday night.

The Federal forces have destroyed the water pipes leading to the city.

The piles which were driven down in the river by the Confederates have been cut off by the Federals 16 feet below the surface of the water.

Twelve regiments are under marching orders and will leave Port Royal on Monday inland for the railroad, and thence for Charleston. Three regiments of cavalry are to join them.

Two simultaneous movements are to be made—one to the railroad direct, the other to the vicinity of Edisto Island.

A large number of regiments are arriving at Port Royal and much heavy ordnance.

Many buildings are being erected at Port Royal, including a large hospital.

Whisky at Beaufort and Hilton Head is selling for $18 per gallon.

The Baltic was about to leave for New York with 630 bales of cotton.

A breastwork seven miles long across the Island is nearly finished.

Daring Attempt to Destroy a Railroad Bridge.—We are informed (says the Richmond Dispatch of the 18th inst.,) that an attempt was made on Saturday night to destroy the Weldon Railroad bridge, by some persons as yet unknown The structure is a large wooden one, guarded by two sentinels.—The traitors who attempted its destruction gained access to the bridge by climbing up from a small island, upon which rests one of the main piers. The guard discovered the operations of the party as soon as they had commenced to cut away the principal beams. They fired upon the assailants, and followed up the volley so quickly with another, that they were glad to leave their implements behind and make good their escape, and the bridge was not materially injured.

COMMUNICATION.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Enough has already been published to the world in connexion with the late disaster to our troops on Roanoke Island to prove to the man of dullest comprehension, that the "authorities" to whom were entrusted the responsible duties of well fortifying our sea-coast, have shamefully neglected that duty, and have virtually been instrumental not only in surrendering Roanoke Island, Elizabeth City and Edenton into the hands of the Yankees, but beguiled our brave troops on an island badly and insufficiently fortified, and, without giving them the means of escape in case of being repulsed or overpowered, have surrendered them too into the hands of our enemy!

Is there no remedy for so criminal a neglect? Have we of the South such a super-abundance of volunteers, that thousands at a time can be sacrificed without affecting the good cause? If our volunteers on Roanoke Island did their duty, (and we doubt not they fought bravely) and those in authority failed to do their duty, the latter should at once be arraigned for neglect of duty! Our people are disposed to do their duty—they have manfully responded to the call for volunteers; and in return, let our authorities fully and freely reciprocate this conduct of our people, by throwing around our volunteers in time of battle, all those safeguards which the enlightened mind of a well-trained military commander will so readily suggest.

We are truly glad that this subject has been brought before our Convention, and the following Resolution offered by Mr. Badger, was adopted under a suspension of the Rules:

"*Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to furnish the Convention with a copy of any correspondence between the Executive authorities of this State and the War and Navy Departments of the Confederate States, touching the defences of Roanoke Island, Albemarle Sound and the adjacent region."

We trust this subject will not be dropped until it has been thoroughly investigated.

FORSYTH.

DIED,

In this county, on the 12th inst., ANDREW J. HAUSER, a private in Capt. Kinyon's company, aged about 23 years. He contracted the disease which terminated fatally, in camp.

SODA and SAL ÆRATUS,
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

News of the Week.

THE DISASTER AT ROANOKE ISLAND.

From the Raleigh Standard.

This important point—perhaps the most important in the Confederate States—ought to have been defended and maintained at all hazards; or defended for a time, with arrangements previously made for the escape of our troops; or, if not defended in one of these ways, it ought to have been promptly abandoned. We have urged these views for months upon the authorities here and at Richmond. We know that one of our regiments on the island—the 31—was very poorly armed; and we know also that the Island was badly fortified. One of the officers of this regiment, foreseeing the result of the attack on the island, wrote to us at length on the 26 of January, putting us in possession of the facts relating to the condition of the regiment, and also stating that the defences on the island were entirely insufficient. After referring to the unjust treatment which this regiment had received at the hands of both governments, and after declaring it still to be the most ardent wish of these noble men to meet the enemy and do their whole duty in the impending conflict, he adds:

"As to the defences here you are mistaken. The island is wretchedly fortified. There is a portion of this island where the enemy can lay their vessels up to the shore in eight feet water, and yet there is not a battery in four miles of it. What prevents the enemy from landing a heavy force there, and storming our batteries in the rear? Besides, I give it not as my opinion, of but judges, that the enemy can run the blockade with impunity As to the means of retreat spoken of in the Standard, that has never once been thought of. I have written to you as a friend of the soldier, but hope this letter will not be used unless there is a necessity for it."

The worst apprehensions of our correspondent have been realized. The enemy did land at the very point at which he feared they would; and our batteries constructed of earth and turf, and open as the day to the enemy's bombs, were of but little service. There were five of these on the island, and two on the Tyrrell shore, west of Croatan. The Robeson company, Capt. Godwin, was in charge of one of these latter works, and it is therefore hoped they have escaped. The most desperate fighting took place on the southern extremity of the island where the enemy landed. We learn from good authority, that our troops fought with the utmost courage, charging on masses of the enemy with loud shouts, and beat them back through the swamp and to the shore until the shot gave out. It appears that Col. Shaw had mounted three small cannon, *which were drawn by mules*, and this was all the *flying* artillery he had. The shot gave out in the midst of the conflict, and an ox-cart was sent for more, but the driver was killed, and before the shot could be obtained from a distant point on the island, our brave boys were overwhelmed. Gen. Henningson, with his fine battery of artillery was not on the island, but at Elizabeth City. He had no special orders, we learn to report himself on the island. We do not, in the slightest degree, censure the General for he acted under orders, and no doubt desired to be in the fight; but it is probable that even his battery alone used as it would have been by so gallant and experienced an officer, would have changed the fortunes of the day. Our whole force engaged was not more than 2,000. Col Wharton J. Green's fine regiment, thoroughly equipped and armed, is supposed to have arrived just in time to be captured! Two thousand men, with *mule* artillery, against five thousand, and then against fifteen thousand of the enemy, with fifty ships raining bombs and rifle shot on the island, and with the best horse artillery. What an unequal conflict! And yet the first five thousand were beaten back by our gallant men, with the courage worthy of the best days of the world. They fought on for hours, a forlorn hope, going to death or captivity, the predestined victims of a *military murder*, which resulted from neglect or inefficiency on the part of those who had supreme command in that quarter. Upon whose head rests this awful military crime? Did Gen. Huger and did the Secretary of war do their duty? At the very moment this battle was raging, and for weeks previously, this state had two regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery on the coast of South Carolina, guarding the native State of this very General; and yet, tho' appealed to in the most earnest terms, he would neither send sufficient forces to defend the island, nor make arrangements for the escape of our vanquished troops. We think the manner in which this State has been treated by the Confederate Government in relation to Roanoke Island, calls for investigation both here and at Richmond.

THE SOUTHERN VOLUNTEERS.

The Northern journals count on the certain annihilation of our armies, after our twelve month regiments are disbanded. They expect the same disgraceful scenes to be enacted in our lines which were witnessed in theirs last summer, when some regiments were to be observed withdrawing and marching homeward while others were advancing to battle. Such a scene is not possible with the Southern race, and the Southern soldier or regiment which should enact so disgraceful a part, would be glad enough to get away from home on any terms, even of re-enlisting for life, if they should carry from the service such a load of infamy upon their shoulders.

We have never indulged any very serious forebodings on this subject of re-enlistment—The desire of the twelve months' volunteer to visit his friends at home is natural. It often amounts to a morbid passion, seriously affecting the health of the soldier. It is said of the French conscripts, under the empire, that this passion took like possession of them; and where furloughs were refused, the victim frequently died of home-sickness. The surgeons, soon discovering the fact, granted leaves in every case where the unmistakable listlessness of countenance betoken the presence of the morbid longing. The result of the liberal policy was found to be most happy. In every case the visit completely restored the patient to health and animation; and he soon became as eager to return to camp as he had before been to leave it.

Great as the hardships of camp life may be, and heavily as they may sit upon the frames of home-sick soldiers, yet there is an attractiveness in its danger, its rough society and enlivening incident, that take strong hold of the solders mind, and soon lure him back from home. It is the experience of the large majority of our own soldiers that on returning to their quiet residences for a season, they soon grow weary of the monotony and seclusion they find there and long again to partake of the stirring life of the camp.—*Rich. Exam.*

ELOQUENT APPEAL TO THE VOLUNTEERS.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers, says the Richmond Dispatch, the stirring appeal of Gen. Johnston, relating to the re enlistment question, the all absorbing topic of conversation in the camps and elsewhere. We have reliable authority for saying that the troops in the Army of the Potomac are rapidly re-enlisting, and we cannot doubt that this address will serve to arouse the volunteers in other portions of the country:

GENERAL JOHNSTON'S ADDRESS.

HEADQ'RS DEP'T OF NORTHERN VA., February 4, 1862.

SOLDIERS: Your country again calls you to the defence of the noblest of human causes To the indomitable courage already exhibited on the battle field, you have added the rarer virtues of high endurance, cheerful obedience, and self-sacrifice. Accustomed to the comforts and luxuries of home, you have met and borne the privations of camp life, the exactions of military discipline, and the rigors of a winter campaign. The rich results of your courage, patriotism, and unfaltering virtue, are before you. Intrusted with the defence of this important frontier, you have driven back the immense army which the enemy had sent to invade our country and to establish his dominion over our people by the wide spread havoc of a war inaugurated without a shadow of constitutional right, and prosecuted in a spirit of ruthless vengeance. By your valor and firmness you have kept him in check until the nations of the earth have been forced to see us in our true character—not dismembered and rebellious communities, but an empire of confederate States, with a Constitution safe in the affections of the people, institutions and laws in full and unobstructed operation, a population enjoying all the comforts of life, and a citizen soldiery who laugh to scorn the threat of subjugation.

Your country now summons you to a nobler and a greater deed. The enemy has gathered up all his energies for a final conflict. His enormous masses threaten us on the West; his naval expeditions are assailing us upon our whole Southern coast, and upon the Potomac, within a few hours' march, he has a gigantic army, inflamed by lust and maddened by fanaticism. But the plains of Manassas are not forgotten, and he shrinks from meeting the disciplined heroes who hurried across the Potomac his grand army, routed and disgraced. He does not propose to attack this army so long as it holds its present position with undimished numbers and unimpaired discipline; but, protected by his fortifications, he *awaits the expiration of your term of service*. He recollects that his own ignoble soldiery, when their term of service expired, "marched away from the scene of conflict to the sound of the enemy's cannon;" and he hopes that at that critical moment Southern men will consent to share with them this infamy. Expecting a large portion of our army to be soon disbanded, he hopes that his immense numbers will easily overpower your gallant comrades who will be left here, and thus remove the chief obstacle to his cherished scheme of Southern subjugation.

The Commanding General calls upon the twelve-months men to stand by their brave comrades who have volunteered for the war, to re-volunteer at once, and thus show to the world that the patriots engaged in this struggle for independence will not swerve from the bloodiest path they may be called to tread. The enemies of your country, as well as her friends, are watching your action with deep, intense, tremulous interest. Such is your position that you can act no obscure part. Your decision, be it for honor or dishonor, will be written down in history. You cannot, will not draw back at this solemn crisis of our struggle, when all that is heroic in the land is engaged, and all that is precious hangs trembling in the balance.

BURNING OF HARPER'S FERRY.

RICHMOND, Feb. 10.—From a lady who arrived in this city from Jefferson county last evening, we have intelligence of the destruction of a large portion of the town of Harper's Ferry, by the Yankees, on Friday night last. Our informant states that on Friday the guerilla company commanded by Captain Baylor, went to the Ferry with a view of capturing George Rohr, who has been acting in the capacity of ferryman between the Virginia and Maryland shores and who had rendered himself particularly odious by giving information of the movements of our forces in that neighborhood. Captain Baylor succeeded in having Rohr enticed to the Virginia side of the river; but finding it impossible to capture him, he shot him in the boat. This exasperated the Yankees to such an extent that they came over, under the cover of night, and fired the town. We learn that Rohr died soon after he was shot.—*Dispatch.*

A Norfolk Correspondent of the Richmond Examiner has the following:

The only mortifying story, so far developed, with respect to the defence of Roanoke Island, is the charge that the Thirty-first North Carolina regiment broke ranks and fled. This has been so constantly affirmed by parties arriving in this city, that it ought to be stated. If untrue, this paragraph will offer its officers an opportunity to refute the expression. It certainly wears the appearance of untruth, when we remember how well the North Carolinians fought at Bethel.

This is the only notice we have seen in a Virginia paper that there were any North Carolinians at all in the fight at Roanoke Island. We believe the statement to be an infamous slander, and any Virginian ought to be ashamed to utter it, when it is remembered how much North Carolina has contributed in men, arms and money for the defence of that State.

Spirit of the Age.

THE YANKEE ARMY ON THE POTOMAC.—Capt. Farley of Gen. Bonham's staff, who has been prisoner in Washington, arrived at Richmond a few days since. He says that the Northern army in Washington and across the river is in excellent condition, and surpasses in all points of equipment and the perfection of their drill "the Grand Army" of last summer. The enemy, however, are very deficient in cavalry, and what they have is contemptible; it not being an unfrequent spectacle to see Yankee riders tumbling from their horses in the streets of Washington.

COTTON AND COFFEE.—We learn from those who have tested the matter, that the seeds of Sea Island Cotton, parched and prepared as coffee, are fully equal to the best Mocha coffee imported, and that the seeds of the upland prepared in the same way make an excellent coffee.—*Columbia Guardian.*

DESTRUCTION OF CONFEDERATE PROPERTY.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 10.

There is a heavy loss of steamboats on the Tennessee river in consequence of the invasion of the Federal gun boats, Lexington, Conestoga, and Sam Orr.

On Saturday, the Confederate steamers Appleton, Belle, and Lynn Boyd, were burnt by the Confederates at the mouth of Duck river Also the Sam Kirkman and Julius Time, the latter with one hundred thousand dollars of government stores were abandoned and burnt.

At Florence, on Saturday, the Dunbar was sunk. At Cypress Creek the Eastport was sunk

The Cerro Gordo and Sallie Ward were the only two captured by the Federals. The Robb only escaped.

The gunboats had left the river but were expected back.

They took 21,000 pounds of Confederate salt pork at Florence, and refused to touch private property, even to cotton.

Passenger trains have been resumed on the Charleston road.

It is reported that the Federals are concentrating in large force in the vicinity of Paris, where there are 1,800 Confederate cavalry.

The Tennessee river bridge is not burnt as reported via Paris.

There was fighting at Fort Donelson on Saturday. Nothing heard via Nashville.

The Federals abandoned Fort Henry and were fortifying Fort Angelo opposite. Fort Henry was inundated—caving in at both sides.

Twenty Federal stern wheel boats were on the river on Sunday, from Southern Illinois.

Military excitement is growing warm.

Public meetings were held here yesterday to organize for defence

AUGUSTA, GA., Feb. 12.—A dispatch from Chattanooga, dated the 11th inst., says that the Federals have gone down the river again. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad is uninjured.

There is considerable activity displayed by the Federal vessels below Savannah.

NORTHERN NEWS.

The Norfolk Day Book has the New York Herald of the 8th. We extract all that is of interest:

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Congress has at length taken the important step towards placing the financial condition of the country on a sound basis, and providing for the vital demands upon the Treasury for means to prosecute the war against rebellion. In the House yesterday the Treasury Demand Note bill, was passed by a vote of 93 to 54. The bill provides for the issue of demand notes to the amount of $150,000,000, which are to be received as a legal tender for all purposes.—There can be little doubt that the bill will also pass the Senate. When this is accomplished, the public look for a speedy enactment of a Tax bill as a permanent and secure basis for all our financial operations.

Great activity prevails at Boston in getting off the Butler expedition. The vessels already loaded or loading with troops and stores consist of the ships Undaunted, North America, Idaho, Ocean Pearl, Wilder Farley and Western Empire; also some steamers. The Maine Fourteenth regiment, First Maine Battery, Second Vermont battery, and Fourth Massachusetts battery, of the New England Division, were embarked yesterday. Probably all the above vessels will sail the present week. The entire division will consist of about ten thousand men.

We have highly important news from Mexico, relating to a great battle fought between the Spanish troops and the Mexicans, at the National Bridge, near Vera Cruz, in which the Spaniards were defeated. The conflict at this important strategic point is said to have lasted five hours. From the Western part of the republic intelligence represents the Mexican people as being completely united in the effort to resist invasion. All international dissentions have been abandoned in one grand movement for the common cause.

NORFOLK, Feb. 12.—From the New York Herald of the 10th [says the Day Book] we select the following:

On the 2nd instant an American recruiting officer crossed over the Suspension bridge at Niagara Falls in order to arrest a deserter from our force. He had the man in custody when the fugitive protested in loud tones, attracted a crowd and was rescued by the genius of "universal emancipation" to British freedom

Immediately afterwards a non commissioned officer and private of the Queen's thirtieth regiment of Infantry faced to the American side, walked over the bridge, enlisted in the American army and were sent off to Buffalo for enrollment. It will be seen from this that the Union gained man for man, with one man over

A dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial gives some important information relative to the movements of Thomas' division in Kentucky. It appears that Gen Thomas is about to invade East Tennessee at three different points simultaneously. Gen. Carter is to go through Cumberland Gap; Gen. Schoepff is to advance by the central route and Gen. Thomas, with McCooks and Mason's brigades. will cross at Mill Springs the scene of the late victory. They will immediately march on Knoxville, and if successful, will take possession of the railroad, thus cutting off communication between the rebel army in the West, and the seat of the rebel government at Richmond.

The Rebel troops in their retreat from Fort Henry were said to have proceeded to Paris, in Henry county, Tenn, twenty miles west of Fort Henry, a few miles from the Tennessee river. It is the present northern terminus of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, and its importance consists in the fact that it communicates by Railroad with the Columbus and Mississippi Railroad, which is the chief line of communication of Gen. Polk at Columbus. It is stated that this point is strongly fortified.—The Union Gun Boats, ascending the Tennessee river, could land troops within a few miles of Paris, when our troops would be virtually in the rear of Columbus. But it appears, from later intelligence received at Norfolk, that the flying rebels have not taken position at Paris, but have gone to Fort Donelson, which is threatened by the Union forces under Gen. Grant.

Our news from Missouri is most favorable. The rebel Gen. Price, now near Springfield, is said to have harrangued his troops, stating that they were surrounded, and should decide either to surrender or fight. They resolved to fight. Our Generals are pressing forward with great rapidity. Siegel and Asboth's divisions have reached Lebanon, while Major Wright's cavalry have advanced thirteen miles west of that point. The brigade of Gen. Davis was reported to be crossing the Osage river on Wednesday, and the advanced guard was expected to join Gen. Siegel and Ashboth at Lebanon on the following day. Price may thus feel that his position is a critical one.

The object of taking Roanoke Island is to take the initiative towards seizing other points on the Railroad running directly South from Richmond, and thus effectually to cut off the supplies from the Southern States. If the Union troops are fortunate enough to secure its capture, it will put a stop to the inland coast navigation of North Carolina, which means of transportation has been useful from its safety against hostile cruisers

The most important object of the seizure, will, however, be threatening to Norfolk, and, if it is thought advisable to follow up the advantage, the flanking the rebel army at Norfolk. A movement securing Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, and thus commanding the great Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal and the Dismal Swamp Canal, connecting through Lake Drummond, with an important railroad route from Norfolk branches into what is called the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad and the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, thus completely cutting off all connection by rail or water between Norfolk and surrounding country and the other parts of the rebel regions.

The strategic importance of such a movement, if successfully made, will form one of the most important features of the war The island is a position which is valuable to us, commanding as it does the Currituck Sound, which opens into Albemarle. Currituck is about fifty miles long, ten miles wide, and is navigable for vessels drawing ten feet of water. Owing to the natural breakwater which protects a large portion of the coast of North Carolina and Virginia, the water is as placid as a lake, and easily navigated.

It has been fortified by the rebels, who have entrenched camp in the centre, and erected five forts to defend it at important points.

The Federal gun-boat Klarsage sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., on the 7th inst., on a cruise, to look after the Sumter.

Foreign Exchange at New York is quoted at 114½ to 115.

The Herald says that paper money scheme will not relieve the Treasury if the tax bill be delayed.

In New York Cotton was quoted at 30 cents for middling uplands.

ROLLA, Missouri, Feb. 8.—Preparations for a decided blow against the enemy are nearly completed.

TWO HUNDRED PERSONS BURIED IN A COAL PIT.

Among the items of news by the last English Steamer is the following:—

An accident buried two hundred persons in a coal pit, near Shields, on the 16th inst. The correspondent of the Manchester Guardian telegraphs on the 17th:

"I have just returned from Harley New Pit, where two hundred men and lads are buried The shaft has been closed up through the huge beam of the pumping engine falling down the pit yesterday. It carried the timber and the wood work down, and thus blocked the up and down east shafts.

The falling timber killed five out of eight men who were being drawn up in a cage at the time. The men and lads working below at the time of the accident have been buried forty-eight hours, notwithstanding the greatest exertions to relieve them on the part of the ablest men in the coal trade. The working seam is filling with water, and no doubt the horses, which are worth five hundred pounds, are already drowned. Means have been employed for securing good ventilation, and I was assured by the best authorities before I left tonight, that the strongest hopes may be entertained that the yard seam would be reached, and the men and lads rescued before morning. The three men saved hung by the cage in the shaft, eight hours before they were rescued."

THE COST OF THE WAR.

The expenses of the government, according to the New York Tribune, are over $3,000,000 per day. This is at the rate of about fifteen cents daily for every man, woman and child in the Northern States. At this rate, the war costs Wisconsin over $116,000 every day; and nearly $10,000 every hour, and over $120 every minute between sunrise and sunset. The whole expense for one year would build a comfortable house for every family in the Northern States It would pay the ordinary expenses of all the State governments for twenty years. It would buy nearly one-half of all the farms in the Northern States. It would take all the wheat produced in Wisconsin for three years to pay its proportion for twelve months. Such is the cost of war.

Milwaukie, Wisconsin, News.

THE WHISKEY PANIC.

On Friday afternoon, a rumor was circulated in the city that the Secretary of War, acting in conformity with the authority of Congress, had determined to arrest the manufacture of "corn juice," by seizing the grain held by the distillers, wherever found. This report was confirmed by subsequent developments, and a panic in the whiskey market was the effect. Messrs. Stearns & Co suspended sales, whilst some of the dealers advanced their prices about one dollar per gallon for common rectified, and one dollar and fifty cents for "*old* rye." The bar men, and retailers generally, were much exercised by the edict, and rushed at full speed to the nearest liquor establishment to secure a supply, but in many instances, they were "a *little* too late." What the effect upon the price of tods, cocktails and "whiskey straight" will be, remains to be seen, but if an advance of one hundred per cent. is the consequence, as we hope it may be, some of the superfluous grog shops will be compelled to close for the want of customers.—*Whig.*

Adjutant General Martin and staff left this City on Friday last, in pursuance with an order from Gov. Clark, for Weldon and such points in the North Eastern Counties of this State as he (Gen. M.) may think necessary, with instructions to call into service such portions of the Militia as may be deemed necessary and can be used effectively, and make such disposition of them as circumstances and the public safety may suggest and require, for the defence of the State.—*Raleigh Age.*

HEAVY PROFITS.—The Richmond Examiner says:

The paper mill here has divided, for three months' profits, one hundred per cent, the profits being four times their capital for the year; the woolen mill here has made one hundred per cent.; the cotton mills are coining money; and the whiskey distillers are absolutely unable to calculate their enormous profits.

Writing Paper.

JUST received, 20 Reams WHITE CAP PAPER, At *Salem Book Store.*

Salem, N. C., Feb. 19th, 1862.

COPPERAS.—There is a great scarcity of copperas in portions of the South. This however need not induce us to despair of the ultimate independence of the Yankee concern which seeks our ruin. The materials from which this useful and necessary article is obtained, exist in nature abundantly. And even in our own county, beds of the sulphuret of iron are found in large quantities. Near the Shallow Ford of Tennessee River, some thirteen miles N. of Franklin, the outcroppings of this metal has attracted the attention of the neighborhood and a quantity has been extracted and used for copperas.

The process of obtaining pure sulphate of iron is as follows: Raise the ore from the earth, expose it to the air on a scaffold or table, occasionally sprinkling it with water.

The sulphur absorbs oxygen from the air and is converted into sulphuric acid, which is retained by the water. The acid combines with the iron, as the ore decomposes; forms a greenish crust. The mass is then lixiviated or washed by pouring water through it by which the salt is dissolved, and then by evaporation crystals are obtained.—*Franklin Carolinian.*

RESIGNATION OF BRIGADIER GENERALS IN THE ARMY.—The Richmond Whig "regrets to learn from the Charleston Mercury, that Gen. Bonham has resigned his commission in the Confederate service. He considered himself unjustly treated by the authorities. Gen. B was one of the first who came from our sister State to beat back the invader, and he will ever be warmly cherished by every Virginia heart.

"We are pained too to hear that Gen. Jackson, (Stonewall,) for similar reasons, has been induced to resign his commission in the army. In him, the service loses one of the bravest of the brave—the idol of his soldiers and the herald of victory."

"GOVERNOR" TAYLOR ISSUES A PROCLAMATION.—The New York Herald of the 8th inst. contains a proclamation from Gov. Marble Nash Taylor, dated at Hatteras on the 22d ult. He orders the voters of North Carolina to attend at the polls on the 22d of this month, and elect delegates to the Washington Congress, and ratify or reject the Hatteras State Constitution.

THE DANVILLE AND GREENSBORO' CONNECTION.—Congress has passed, and the President approved, the bill authorising a railway connection between Danville, Va., and Greensboro', N C. It appropriates one million dollars. This measure has been recommended and advocated as a military necessity.

25 Recruits Wanted.

OWING to fourteen of my Company having been promoted to company and regimental offices, I am desirous of obtaining 25 able bodied recruits to my company now in service at Newbern, N. C. I am ready to pay Fifteen Dollars bounty, besides which the State will add Fifty Dollars more.

I will remain in this county about 10 days and any communication left with E. A. Vogler, Esq., Salem, "Sentinel Office," Winston, or H. R. Lehman, Esq., Brookstown, will reach me.

G. C. STOWE, Captain.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 21st, 1862.

SALT.

I HAVE still a quantity of SALT on hand obtained from the sea shore, according to the orders of the County Magistrates, and which I wish to dispose of as quickly as possible. Will sell any quantity from a quart to 100 bushels.

E. A. VOGLER, Agent.

Salem, N. C., Feb, 21, 1862. [43–tf

WOOL! WOOL!!

I NOW offer for sale my Wool Machines, three miles East of Midway, Davidson County, N. C. Any one wishing to purchase will do well to call and see soon. J. P. SICELOFF.

Feb. 21, 1862. 2m. pd.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Feb. 15th, 1862

Miss Melinda Crater,	Miss Nancy Steward,
Reuben S. Crater,	" Rachel Sanders,
Miss Mary Fisher,	J. R. Sikes,
" Martha Holder,	Geo. M. Sides,
Mrs. Lurina Herold,	Jacob Tice,
Allen J. James,	Mrs. P. B Weatherford.
Rev. Silas Livermore,	
Miss Susan Miller,	Mrs. Sarah Whitfield,
James Martin,	Miss Mary A Whicker
Amos Rominger,	" Elizabeth Weisner

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., February 15th, 1862.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, February 13th, 1862.

FIVE REGIMENTS of Volunteers for the war are wanted to make up North Carolina's quota of the army of the Confederate States, to whom a bounty of fifteen dollars per man will be paid by the State, and fifty by the Confederate States.

This number is expected to be raised with as little delay as possible; and companies at present organising will immediately report themselves to this office. They will be received by companies or individuals, and when a full Company is tendered, four Officers will be commissioned; with a less number, apportionments will be given as follows: a Captain for forty men; First Lieutenant for twenty-five; Second Lieutenant for fifteen.

The Militia, who have been ordered on duty, and to be in readiness, can still avail themselves of this opportunity of getting into the volunteer service, and the number so doing will be credited to their respective Counties.

By order of the Governor:

J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General.

Feb. 21, 1862. 43–4t.

HEAD QUARTERS, N. C. MILITIA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, December 21st, 1861

Special Order, No. 77.

LIEUT. SANDFORD EARNEST, of the 71st Regiment N. C. Militia, having declared his preference for the Government of the United States, and having declined to march under the Flag of the Confederate States, is hereby dismissed, being unworthy of a commission in the Militia of this State, and will hereafter do duty as a private.

The Colonel will have this order read before the Regiment, and printed in the newspapers of his county.

By order of the Commander in Chief,

J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General.

Col. J. MASTEN, Winston, N. C. [1t.

HARD TIMES MADE EASY!

Old Clothes Made New!

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE MONEY and have your OLD CLOTHES made new, bring them to the subscriber and she will color them BLACK, BROWN or MAROON, of various shades, &c., &c., and will warrant the color fast.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING from top to bottom, scoured and pressed ready for wear.

LADIES' DRESSES, Silk or Worsted Shawls, Bonnets, &c., colored at short notice, and guaranteed as well as has ever been done in Yankeedom.

MRS. THOS. J. BONER.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 7, 1862. 3m.

Fresh and Genuine GARDEN SEEDS!

WARRANTED THE GROWTH OF 1861.

THE following Garden Seeds, which we know to be fresh and genuine, have been placed on sale at this Office.

PRICE TEN CENTS A PAPER.

Cabbage,—Low Flat, (large head.)
Radish,—Long Red.
Lettuce,—Early Spring.
Beans,—Bunch and Cornfield.
Beets,—Turnip.
Squash,—Green and White.
Mustard.
Tomato,—Large.

State of North Carolina,

YADKIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1862.

S. T. Speer, vs Mary E. Johnson. } Original Attachment.

IN this case it appearing to the Court that the defendant is not a resident of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, N. C., for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of said Court at the Court-house in Yadkinville, on the first Monday in April next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur to said suit,—otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against her.

Witness, T. S. MARTIN, Clerk of the said Court at Office in Yadkinville, the first Monday in January, A. D. 1862. T. S. MARTIN, Clerk.

by W. A. JOYCE, D. C.

jan. 31-40—6t-adv $5

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1862.

Hannah Shields vs Isaac N. Shields Alson Pitts & others. } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of C. L. Banner, Clerk of said Court, that Isaac N. Shields and Alson Pitts are not residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, for said defendants to be and appear at the said Term of this Court to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday in March, A. D. 1862, and then there plead answer or demur to said petition or the same will be set for hearing and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Winston, this the 15th day of January, A. D. 1862. C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

jan. 24—6w: pr. $5.

Furs Wanted!

I WILL pay the highest CASH price for Raccoon, Fox, and Rabbit. THOS. J. BONER.

Salem, Jan. 17, 1862. 38–tf.

TO HIRE.

I have yet two young NEGRO MEN for hire during the present year.

A. H. SHEPPERD.

GOOD SPRING, Jan. 14, 1862.

CIGARS.

A LARGE assortment of Segars, embracing the most favorite brands. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

FIVE CENTS REWARD

LEFT my employment, without my knowledge or consent, some time ago, RANSOM RILEY, a bound boy about 11 or 12 years old, and is supposed to have left the county. He left without cause, and I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or employing him.

The above reward will be given for his delivery at my house, but no thanks.

J. W. BINKLEY.

Lewisville, N. C. Jan. 10, 1862.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

Concentrated Leaven,

FOR making Bread, Tea Cakes, &c. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Barrels Wanted

R. L. PATTERSON will pay 55 cents each for every good Flour Barrel delivered at his mill.

Salem, Jan. 2d, 1862.

Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff for sale at the DRUG STORE.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE For sale at the DRUG STORE.

MOFFATT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, For sale at the DRUG STORE.

"Bethel Reg't to be Re-organized."

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. CAROLINA.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALEIGH, Jan. 27th, 1862.

THE FIRST REGIMENT N. C. VOLUNteers being disbanded, a Regiment of Volunteers for the war will be formed to take its place.—All the Companies of the old Regiment about to re-organize for the war, are requested to report to this office without delay, with a view of going into this Regiment which will receive the "Bethel Flag."

Additional Volunteer Companies for the war will be accepted, to whom a bounty of fifteen dollars per man will be paid by the State, and fifty by the Confederate States. Where a full Company is tendered, four officers will be commissioned; with a less number, appointments will be given as follows: a captain for forty men, First Lieutenant for twenty-five, Second Lieut. for fifteen

The Militia who have been ordered on duty and to be in readiness, can still avail themselves of this opportunity of getting into the Volunteer service, and the number so doing will be credited to their respective Counties.

By order of Governor H. T. CLARK,

J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General.

40—4t

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR.

1862.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday	Saturday.
JANUARY	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
FEBRUARY	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	—
MARCH	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	—	—	—	—	—
APRIL	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	—	—	—
MAY	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
JUNE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	—	—	—	—	—
JULY	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	—	—
AUGUST	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
SEPTEMBER	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	—	—	—	—
OCTOBER	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
NOVEMBER	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
DECEMBER	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	—	—	—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Fair Notice to those Indebted to the Firm of Dillon and Smith.

ALL those owing this concern, are hereby notified that all their several bills and accounts will be presented for, and payment on the same demanded and claimed, as my former partner has not come up to the letter of the law. And I hereby forbid all debtors to the said firm from settling any debt due us, to him or his agents.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to settle any account or give credit to our former aforesaid concern of DILLON & SMITH, as he, Dillon, has left. THOMAS SMITH.

Nov. 18, 1861. 31-tf

CONTRIBUTIONS
For the Soldiers.

In compliance with a Proclamation of the Governor, I appoint the following persons in Forsyth County, to receive contributions for the Soldiers, hoping the good people of Forsyth will cheerfully respond to the call. As many of our soldiers are sick, and winter is coming on, they will stand in great need of every comfort we can bestow upon them, such as warm Blankets, Stockings, Comforts, &c., &c.

For Winston, H. K. Thomas, Esq.
" Kernersville, Wm. P. Henly, Esq.
" Belew's Creek, A. Fulton, "
" Sedge Garden, Phillip Barrow, "
" Old Town, Permanio Hine, "
" Bethania, Adam Snow, "
" Pfafftown, A. C. Transou, "
" Lewisville, Lewis Laughenour, "
" South Fork, J. M. Stafford, "
" Waughtown, H. M. Lash, "
" Middle Fork, Branson Beeson, "

Persons having a preference to whom their donations be given to, will mark them.

M. MASTIN, Sheriff.

Winston, Forsyth County,
September 25th, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE are now calling on our friends and customers (who are indebted to us) to come and close up their accounts.

WE WANT MONEY, and will take Wheat, Corn, Flax-seed, Rye, Oats, Wax, Good Socks, Linsey, &c., in payment of debts. Those who will not pay up, are requested to give notes with security.

You will save interest, and perhaps some trouble by obeying this call. E. L. HEGE.

Salem, Sept, 1861. 22-3m

PAINTS.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion.

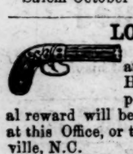
Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Uuber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STOER.

Salem October 4th, 1861

LOST PISTOL.



A few days ago, between Salem and Huntsville, or Salem and High Point, a small Pocket, latest patent, Colts Repeater. A liberal reward will be given the finder by delivering at this Office, or to the subscriber, at Hamptonville, N.C. MILES M. COWLES.

Dec. 3, 1861—33-3t-pd.

Concentrated Lye,
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

NOW WITHIN REACH OF ALL!
GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS
SEWING MACHINES,
295 Broadway, New York.

THE public attention is respectfully requested to the following card of the Grover and Baker S. M. Company:

A CARD FROM THE GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMPANY.

Our Patents being now established by the Courts, we are enabled to furnish the Grover and Baker Machine, with important improvements, at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

The moderate price at which machines, making the Grover & Baker stich, can now be had brings them within the reach of all, and renders the use of Machnes making inferior stiches as unnecessary as it is unwise.

Persons desiring the best Machines, and the right to use them, must not only be sure to buy machines making the Grover and Baker stitch, but also that such machines are made and stamped under our patents and those of Elias Howe, Jr.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
495 Broadway, N. Y.

REFERENCES IN SALEM, N. C.—Mrs. D H. tar, buck, Mrs. H, A. Lemly, Rev. F. R. Holland. Rev. R. DeSchweinitz, R. L. Patterson, Esq., W H. Hall, and others.

D. R. Leak, Esq., Germanton.

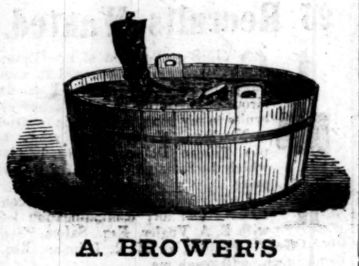
OFFICES.—495 Broadway N. Y.; 730 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 181 Baltimore St., Baltimore; 249 King St., Charleston; 11 Camp St., N. Orleans; 124 North Fourth St., St. Louis; 58 West Fourth St., Cincinnati; 171 Superior St., Cleaveland; and all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

O. A. KEEHLN, Agent, Sale, N. C.

Keep Your Feet Dry,
And Preserve Your Health!

The long sought for principle of making Leather perfectly Water proof, without injuring it, has at last been discovered!



A. BROWER'S
PATENT WATER PROOF
COMPOSITION,

for Boots, Shoes, Hose, Harness, and Leather of every description; warranted to make them thoroughly water proof by a single application, if the directions are strictly adhered to. At the same time it softens the leather, makes it pliable, and thereby prevents its cracking; and it will polish with blacking even better than before the application. Leather will last half as long again by using it.

It is economy to use it all the year round. Try it and you will find it so.

FOR SALE AT THE
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT
FOR THE

GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country. besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March. 1860. 50-tf,

PROPOSALS

WILL be received until September 15th, 1861 for furnishing the Confederate States o America, at Fayetteville Armory, Twenty-Five Thousand WALNUT RIFLE STOCKS.

Full specifications, as to size, shape, quality of wood, and inspections, will be furnished on application to P. Burkart, Master Armorer, Fayetteville, N. C. Patterns will be furnished.

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30, 1861.

RICHMOND
TYPE FOUNDRY.
The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil
SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin
TO A
Ten-Cylinder Press.

We CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper. and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H, L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22-m.

HUTTON & FRELIGH'S
Southern Monthly.

TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy—per year,			$3 00
Two copies, to one address or Post Office,			5 00
Six copies,	do	do	15 00
Eleven Copies,	do	do	25 00
Twenty-one copies,	do	do	45 00
Fifty copies,	do	do	105 00
One Hundered copies,	do	do	200 00

In ordering be particular to write names of subscribers, Post Office and State distinct and clear. Address

HUTTON & FRELIGH,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Randolph Cotton Yarn

AND **Brown Sheetings** will be kept constantly on hand, at Factory Prices, Wholesale and Retail, by H. W. BRUMMELL.

High Point, N. C., May 3, 1861.

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules at the DRUG STORE.

PROCLAMATION
By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked.—The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day o October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

SOUTHERN
PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use o one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and Wm. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

A List of Letters remaining in th Post Office at Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1862.

Elder Levi Bodenhamer,	Jordan Rominger,
Miss Bethana Barynes	Mrs. Margarett Riggs,
Lucetta Brown,	Major C. L. Snyder,
Mrs. Elizabeth Casey,	Joel Vest,
Miss Mary E. Calhoon	J. A. Vannell,
" Mary J. Davis,	Mrs. S. Webb,
Alfred Everett,	Joseph Wosley,
Miss Mary Holston 3,	Silas Ward 2,
W. B. Marsh,	Mrs. P. P. Wetherford,
R. A. Portis,	J. J. Whicker.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., January 1st, 1862.

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishe ever brought the market. consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

NOTICE.

HEREAFTER the *CASH SYSTEM* will be adopted and strictly adhered to, without regard to persons, except to punctual dealers.

All those indebted to me, are earnestly requested to pay up. J. N. BLUM.

Nov. 8, 1861.

NOTICE.

HAVING, at December term of Forsyth County Court, qualified as Executor of the estate of Hetwig E. Shober, dec'd, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to pay up forthwith; and any persons having claims against the estate to present them within the time specified by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. A. T. ZEVELY, Executor.

Dec. 12, 1861.

Fine Chewing & Smoking obaco and Cigars at the DRUG STORE.

SOAPS,

IN Great Variety, at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE
Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the
DRUG ST

Fancy Soaps, in great variety,
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1861.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., March, 1861.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem' Printing Office
THE
JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at shor notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!
AT THE PRESS O FICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office;

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, ... 5 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 6½ cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 13 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 19½ cts. per quarter.
Daily paper 39 cts. per quarter.

Without the State where Published.

Weekly paper 14 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 26 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 39 cts. per quarter.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi Monthly or Quarterly, 1 cent an ounce.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

Without the State where published.

Not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight.

Monthly, 6 cts. per quarter, or two cents for each number.

Semi-monthly, 12 cts. per quarter, or 2 cts for each number.

Two cents additional for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-monthly or Quarterly, 2 cents an ounce.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

On Trancient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight. 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three onnces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT
OF THE
Confederate States of America

PRESIDENT:
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

CABINET OFFICERS.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
C. G. MEMMINGER, of South Carolina.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
S. R. MALLORY, of Florida.

SECRETARY OF WAR,

POSTMASTER GENERAL,
JOHN H. REAGAN, of Texas.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,
J. P. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana.

CONGRESS.

President—Hon. HOWELL COBB, of Ga.
Secretary—JOHNSON J. HOOPER, Esq., of Alabama.

MEMBERS.

ALABAMA.—R. W. Walker, R. H. Smith, J. L. M. Curry, W. P. Chilton, S. F. Hale, John Gill Shorter, Colin J. McRae, H. C. Jones, Nich. Davis, Jr.,

ARKANSAS.—Robert W. Johnson, Albert Rust, H. F. Thomasson, A. H. Garland, W. W. Watkins.

FLORIDA.—Jackson Morton, G. T. Ward, J. B. Owens.

GEORGIA.—Robert Toombs, Howell Cobb, Francis S. Bartow, Martin J. Crawford, E. A. Nisbet, Benjamin H. Hill, A. R. Wright, T. R. R. Cobb, A. H. Keenan, A. H. Stephens.

LOUISIANA.—J. Perkins, Jr., A. de Clouet, C. H. Conrad, D. F. Kenner, E. Sparrow, H. Marshal.

MISSISSIPPI.—W. P. Harris, W. Brooke, J. A. Orr, A. M. Clayton, W. S. Barry, J. T Harrison, J. A. P. Campbell.

NORTH CAROLINA.—W. W. Avery, George Davis, W. N. H. Smith, Thomas Ruffin, Thos. D. McDowell, A. W. Venable, J. M. Morehead, R. C. Puryear, Burton Craige, A. T. Davidson.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—R. B. Rhett, Sr., R. W. Barnwell, L. M. Keitt, J. Chesnut, Jr., C. G. Memminger, W. P. Miles, T. J. Withers, W. W. Boyce.

TEXAS.—J. Hemphill, W. B. Ochiltree, W. S. Oldham, T. N. Waul, J. Gregg, L. T. Wigfall.

VIRGINIA.—W. B. Preston, A. Seddon, John Tyler, Wm. H. McFarland, Roger A. Pryor, Robert Johnson, Walter Preston, Rob't E. Scott, Chas. W Russell, Jas. L. Mason, Thomas S. Bocock, Wm. C. Rives, John W. Brockenbrough, Walter R. Staples, and R. M T. Hunter.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas.	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate. 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

THE DATES OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES CONSTITUTION.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'tion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily except Monday, by 7 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 5 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily, except Monday, by 7 p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 5, p. m.

Jefferson Mail, (Western,) arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p.m.

Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 9p. m.

Reidsville Mail, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Greensborough Mail, (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walkertown and White Road, arrives every Sunday by 9 a. m.
Closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.

Winston Mail arrives daily, except Sunday, at 7, p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 7½ p. m.

Office Hours:—From 7 to 11½, a. m.
From 1 to 5 p. m.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Small Profits and Quick Sales.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers that he has come to the conclusion to change his manner of doing business. From and after the first day of January, 1861, he will sell his goods exclusively for cash or its equivalent. By doing this he will be able to sell his goods for less money than he that sells on a credit, which he will make apparent to any who may give him a call.

All persons having accounts with me will please call and settle by cash or note,—cash preferred.

☞ A new lot of CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS just received by express which will be sold low for cash. Give us a call.

P. A. WILSON & CO.

Winston, Jan. 4, 1861.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 22, 60.

PERIODICALS.

PROSPECTUS
OF
DE BOW'S REVIEW.

Adapted primarily to the Confederate States of America, including Statistics of Foreign and Domestic Industry and Enterprise.

Published Monthly at New Orleans and Charleston.

TERMS.—$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Now is the time to rally in the cause of Southern Publications. The Review is based upon a firm foundation solely devoted to your interests; our list of subscribers should be doubled. We earnestly request our friends to interest themselves in our behalf. It is particularly important in times like these, and we rely upon a generous response.

Southern Advertisments are respectfully solicited.

Address J. D. B. DE BOW, Charleston, S. C., or New Orleans, La.

ENCOURAGE HOME LIE RAURE.
THE
SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE!

DEVOTED TO **LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE,** AND **HORTICULTURE,** and edited by gentlemen of eminent ability, in their several departments, is published every SATURDAY, at AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Its writers are the most distinguished in the South."—New Orleans Delta.

"Stands in the very first ranks."—Charleston Presbyterian.

"A paper, indeed, for the South."—Savannah News.

"A most acceptable paper."—Christian Index.

"Equalled by few, surpassed by none."—Columbus Times.

"The best investment for two dollars that could be made."—St. Louis Missourian.

"Deserves the most liberal patronage."—Atlanta Baptist.

"We cordially commend it to Southerners."—Richmond Enquirer,

"Its contents are varied and agreeable."—Christian Advocate, New Orleans.

"Calculated, eminently, to improve the soil and the mind."—Memphis Enquirer.

"Filled with the choicest reading matter."—Journal & Messenger, Macon, Ga.

"An excellent Journal, edited by competent gentlemen."—Chronicle & Sentinel, Augusta, Ga.

"Best literary journal in the country."—Louisville Journal.

"A Southern blessing."—Norfolk Argus.

"Every reading man in the country shoul take it."—Augusta Republic.

"Worth ten times its subscription price."—Chattanooga Gazette.

"Without a rival, the best that comes to us."—Vicksburg Express, Miss.

"Invaluable to every one of literary taste."—Mobile Register.

"The best family paper published."—Charleston Courier.

"Equal, if not superior, in literary merits, to any journal published."—Raleigh Standard.

"A welcome guest at every fireside."—Montgomery Advertiser.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single copy, per annum, ... $ 2.
Six copies, ... 10.
Ten copies, ... 15.
Twenty copies, ... 25.

☞ Payable always in advance.

The FIELD AND FIRESIDE will shortly enter upon its third volume, and is now firmly established. It is handsomely printed, in folio form, for binding, on fine paper and with clear type. Every exertion is made to vindicate its claim to be

The First Weekly Paper in the South.

JAMES GARDNER,
Proprietor.

Sept. 20, 1861. 22-tf.

The Portfolio,
Just Published in Charleston, S. C

A JUVENILE PAPER for the South. Subscription for the year

$100——Retail 10 cents per copy.

The two first numbers are now for sale, and subscribtions will be received by the Agents.

TOWNSEND & NORTH.
Sept. 20.—22-tf. Booksellers.

The Delta.

TO satisfy the growing demand for this Paper, we now publish an edition Daily, Weekly and Semi-Weekly.

THE DAILY DELTA

is issued every day (Mondays excepted). *Terms:* Ten Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance. Postmasters will be allowed ten per cent for subscribers obtained by them for The Daily Delta.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DELTA

is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY mornings. *Terms:* Five Dollars per annum, or for two copies to same person Nine Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance. Postmasters will be allowed fifty cents on every subscriber for a year, at full rates, that they may obtain.

THE WEEKLY DELTA

is published every SATURDAY morning. *Terms:* Three Dollars per annum, or Five Dollars for two copies. Postmasters will be allowed a commission of fifty cents on every subscriber for a year or two years that they may obtain.

☞ All remittances at our risk, where the party remitting obtains receipts for the same from the postmaster. Remittances of the current money of the States received at par. Address.

"NEW ORLEANS DELTA NEWSPAPER COMPANY,"
No. 4 Camp Street,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA HEARTWELL, *President*.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary*.

march 29, 1861. 49-1